VOL. 14. NO. 8.



SUDDEN DEATH OF PRESIDENT FAURE

Chief Magistrate of the French Republic.

APOPLECTIC STROKE.

He Died at Ten o'Clock Last Night

DEATH PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED.

feets and Sub-Prefects in the Hour of the Nation's Trial-Crowds Flock to the Palace, But Only Cabinet Members Were Admitted.

engo was dispatched to M. Dopuy, announcing that the Presiden

was immediately lowered to all the officials and members of the Cabinel. The report spread rapidly through the city and large crowds soon assembled in the

came to the sofa where the President lay. Soon after he began to lose consciousness and despite all efforts died at 20 o'clock in the presence of the family and M. Dupuy.

M. Dupuy communicated the sad intelligence to M. Lebret, President of the Senate; M. Paul Deschenoi, President of the Chamber of Deputles; the members of the Cabinet and other high officials, after which he addressed the following displatch to all prefects and sub-prefects in France:

"I have the and task to announce to you the death of the President which oc-curred at 10 o'clock this evening, as the result of an apoplectic stroke. Kindly take the necessary measures to inform the populace of the mourning that has fallen upon the Republic. The govern-ment counts upon your active vigilance at this painful juncture."

It was not until 11 o'clock that the

It was not until it o'clock that the news began to become known to the general public in Paris. From that time

began a continual arrival of public men. Strict orders, however, were issued and only members of the Cabinet were ad-

only members of the Cabinet were admitted to the palace.

The president of the Council and Minister of the Interior, M. Dupuy, requested all prefects and sub-prefects not to leave their posts and directed all those who are absent to return immediately.

DEATH UNEXPECTED.

Nothing could have given the idea of approaching death. Up to the very last M. Faure indulged in his customary habits of work and even in his equestrian rides. He are well and slept regularly, Nevertheless, several times recently he had been heard to exclaim, "how weak my legs are," and "I can scarcely stand," or to make some such remark. He left his study about the usual hour, at 7 colock last evening, (Wednesday) remarking that he would ride on horse-back from 7 to 7:30 on the following morning (Thursday) lie then retired to his private apartments, dined with his fam.

CAME UNSOUGHT.

But We Must Meet Them With Unselfish Purpose

Discusses the Philippine Question Before Home Market Club.

OUR DUTY TO HOLD THE ISLANDS

Their Friends-No Imperial Designs Lurk in the Am-

on the postoffice appropriation bill. Among the amendments is one restoring the southern mail subsidy, \$171.2%. This was knocked out in the House, but the amendment will without doubt be accepted.

TWO AMENDMENTS.

art in its glorious triumphs.
It was the war of an undivided na-

It was the war of an undivided nation. Every great act in its progress from Manlla to Santiago: from Guam to Pana, met universal and hearty commendation. The protocol commanded the practical approval of the world. It was welcomed by every lover of pence beneath the flag. The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were trusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust under the providence of God and to the same of human progress and civtrust under the providence of God and in the name of human progress and elvilization we are committed. It is a trust we have not sought: It is a trust from which we will not flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom they commit its action, while Dewey and Otis and the heave men whom they commit the brave men whom they command will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and

AN IMPENATRABLE PROBLEM. What nation was ever able to write an accurate programme of the war upon which it was entering, much less decree in advance the scope of its results? Congress can declare war, but a higher power decides its bounds and fixes its relations and responsibilities. The Pre-sident can direct the movements of sol-diers on the field and fleets upon the

sea, but he cannot forsee the close of such movements and prescribe their limits. He cannot anticipate or avoid the consequences but he must meet them. No accurate map of nations engaged in war can be traced until the war is ever, nor can the measure of responsibility be fixed until the last gun is fired and the verdict embodied in the stipulations of peace.

is fired and the verdict embedded in the stipulations of peace.

We hear no complaint of the relations created by the war between this government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines as in a different relation, but whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the question there is universal agreement that the Philippines should not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that Even if untiling to accept them

of the United States and by the judgreent of nine-tenths of its people. No nation was ever more fortunate in war or
more prosperous in peace. I do not seek
to anticipate or forestall the action of
Congress. I can only say that the treaty
of peace, having been ratified by the
United States, as we considently expect
it to be ratified in Spain, Congress shall
have the power, and I am sure the purpose, to do what in good morals is right
and just and humane for these people in
distant seas. The future of the Philipplus Islands is now in the hands of the
American people. Until the treaty was
ratified or rejected, the executive department of this government could only preserve the peace and protect life and
property. The treaty now commits the
free and enfranchised Filiphnos to the
guiding hand and the liberating influence,
the generous sympathies, the uplifting
education, not of their American emancipators.
No one can tell what is best for them or
for us. I know no one at this hour who
is wise enough or sufficiently informed to
determine what form of government will
best subserve their interests and our interests, their and our well being. If we
knew everything by intuition, and I
sometimes think there are some who do
think we do, we should not need information, but unfortunately most of us are
not in that happy state.

TRUSTS CONGRESS.

mation, and informaticity most of us are not in that happy state.

The whole subject is now with Congress, and Congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and conscience can we not rely? I believe in them, I trust them, I know of no better or safer or more humane tribunal than the people. Until Congress shall direct otherwise, it will be the duty of the Executive to hold the Philippines, giving to the people thereof peace and order and beneficent government, affording them opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, making them feel and know that we are their friends, not their enemies; that their good is our aims; their welfare is our welfare, but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned.

That the inhabitants of The Philippines will be benefited by this republic is an unshaken belief; that they will have a kindler government under our guidance, and that they will be aided in every possible way to be self-respecting and self-governing people, is as true as that the American people love liberty and have an abiding faith in their own government and in their own institutions. No imperial designs lurk in the American

ernment and in their own institutions No imperial designs lurk in the Ameri

eriment and in their own institutions. No imperial designs lurk in the American mind; they are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They so with the flat—"Why read ve not the changeless truth. The free can conquer but to save."

If we can benefit these remote peoples, who will object? If in the years of the future they are established in government under law and liberty, who will regret our perils and sacrifices? Who will not rejoles in our heroism and humanity? Always perils and always after them safety; always darkness and clouds, but always shining through them the light and sunshine; always cost and sacrifice, but always after them the fruition of liberty and education and civilization. I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not pro-

(Continued on Second Page:)

WAS DAMAGING.

Dr. Hitchcock ShowsCornish in a Bad Light.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

Hovey and Cornish are Both Directly Contradicted.

VICTIM OF DIABOLICAL PLOT

Was Cornish's Statement When Mrs. Adams Died-Hovey Denies That He Heard Him Say This, But His First Evidence was Different - His Mistake

portant feature in the inquest in the Adams poisoning case so far was the in her last moments, which was in direct conflict with the testimony of Harry S. Cornish and Frederick E. Hovey, both of whom were in Mrs. Adams' flat when

she died.

Dr. Hitchcock teatified that the boy who summoned him told him that he was wanted immediately, as "a party had

been poisoned."
ANOTHER CONTRADICTION.

Attorney brought out the visits and that mish had separaed from his wife, and that Mrs. Rogers was living apart from her husband. When Mrs. Hovey reached Adams' flat she was admitted by a policeman. She met Assistant District Attorney McIntyre there. Mrs. Rogers seemed heart-broken. She told them that Mrs. Adams had taken bromo-seltzer, but never mentioned poison, nor did she say that her mother was the victim of a diabolical plot. The fact that Cornish had given the bromoseltzer to her mother was not spoken of by Mrs. Rogers. "When was it first discovered that Mrs. Adams had been poisoned?" was asked. "I don't knew; I did not discover it. I read it in the newspaper," was the reply.

witness said she had tarked with could not remember that Cornish said to her. What a fool I am that I should have received that bottle and given some of the contents to Mrs. Adams."

CAUSE OF DEATH. Coroner's Physician Weston took the stand. Dr. Weston testified that he performed an autopsy upon Mrs. Admarbody. He at first formed the impression that Mrs Adams came to her death through taking cyanide of petassium from the odor of the bottle and from his

was due to cyanide of mercury. The bottle was three-fourths full when he saw it. The policeman gave it to him and said he had got it from Dr. Hitchcock. He talked with Hovey on arriving at the nat and Hovey told him about the case. He smelled the contents of the bottle and told Hovey he thought that it contained cyanide of potassium. No one else was present, but a little later he saw Mrs. Rodgers and asked her about Mrs. Adams' age, so as to fill out his report. He told Mrs. Rogers that her mother died of poison, and that he would make an autopsy on the following day. Prederick Hovey was recalled to the stand, when Dr. Weston finished and Mr. Osborne asked him, "How soon after your conversation with Dr. Weston did you see Cornish." Next morning."

HIS MEMORY POOR. "Dr. Weston told you the woman had been poisoned?" "I have just heard him

say so."
"You told us yesterday that it was three days later when you first heard of the poisoning. "Yes."

the poisoning." "Yes."
"Dr. Weston said he told you and Dr. Hitchcock says the same."

You say all the circumstances formed a small impression on your mind."
"Will you kindly tell the fury why aftre the ductors had told you it was polon, and you had seen one person fall
down and die and another claim (and

Mr. Osborne put a strong emphasis on the word) to be ill, it did not form a great impression." Hovey replied: "We all supposed it was "You said yesterday you examined with

the greatest possible care the package that contained the polson bottle, the wrapper, seal and wax and expressed an opinion that it was done so well that it would take an expert to discover that it was not the original package. Then you swore there was no wrapper."

"I was mistaken."
"It is not true that there were two bottles, one with a wrapper and one "Not that I remember, I did not see

them anyhow."
"Did not Cornish show you a bottle with a wrapper?"

"No. I was perfectly willings to make my statement here and have corrected the incorrect statement I made. I made the mistake perfectly unconsciously."

That concluded the examination of Mr. Hovey, and Mr. Co.

That concluded the examination of Mr. Hovey, and Mr. Osborne called Dr. Estille Potter, who was called by Cornish to assist Dr. Hitchcock at what proved to be Mrs. Adams' death, bed.

Dr. Potter said that when he arrived at the Adams flat, Mrs. Adams was dead. There were present Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Hovey and Mrs. Rogers, The last named told him that upon her advice Mr. Cornish had given her mother a dose of bromo-seltzer. Mrs. Rogers was crying and hysterical.

CORNISH TRIED IT.

Cornish told witness how Mrs. Adams had taken the bromo-seltzer, and how she had been taken siek a couple of minutes later. Cornish further stated that after Mrs. Adams had taken her dose he mixed a small dose for himself to see if it really tasted bitter, as Mrs. Adams had said it did. The dose, Cornish said,

fact. I am sure there was a solution in

fact. I am sure there was a solution in each glass."

Witness heard Dr. Hitchcock say that a diabolical crime had been committed. He thought Cornish and Hovey were both present at the time. Cornish said that he had been watching the addresses to see who spelled "forty" with a "u." (It was spelled in this way on the package received by Cornish.)

He had not found the word spelled with a "u" up to that time. Witness told Cornish that he thought Mrs. Adams death was caused by cyanide of potassium.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was called to the stand.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

The Sultan of Oman Must Make No More Concessions to France.

The Sultan of Oman and More Concessions to France.

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.—The Persian Gulf mail steamer which has just arrived here brings news that a British ultimatum was presented to the Sultan of Oman en Saturday owing to his having leased to France a coaling station on the coast of Oman, which is a semi-independent state in southeast Arabia. Oman is considered to be under British protection, and the Sultan has been receiving a subsidy from Great British LONDON. Feb 16.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Wm. St. John Broderick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that so far as Her Majesty's government knew, the Sultan of Oman had not ceded nor was he about to cede to France a coaling station

tan of Oman allowed France to examine a coaling station on his coast a month ago, although there had been no lease or cession of territory. The officials here also say the word "ultimatum" in the dispatch from Bombay to-day referring to Oman, is "too strong." It is understood that the British note "informed the Sultan that if he favored other nations the British subsidy of \$,000 pounds (\$40,000) would be stopped.

SCHOOLS CLOSED TILL MONDAY.

and Teachers to Come Out.

Principals, teachers and pupils reported at the several school buildings yesterday

tent with the attendance. Superintendent W. F. Fox after con-suiting with the chairman of the Board and a number of the members, decided to close the schools till Monday next, Feb. 20th. They will then be reopened at the usual hour and the work of the term

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

Fruit and Vegetables in Florida Not Hurt So Badly as Reported.

transport, which sailed from Clen-

DECISION IN THE "GANGES" CLAIM.

The Court of Claims Decides That the of Thomas Vermilva's Heirs

is a Valid One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Special.-The clerk of the Court of Claims has transmitted to the House the "conclusions of

fact and of law filed by the court" in the French spoliation claims relating to the ship "Ganges," Charles Langford, master. The style of the case is J. B. Van Wagener, administrator de bonis non of James Jarvis, deceased; Richard Bown Brown administrator of Charles P. Rogers, deceased; James C. Hays administrator de bonis-non of Thomas Vermilya, deceased, and executor, &c., of Thomas Vermilya Jarvis Christophers, Thomas Vermilya Jarvis Chastophers, deceased, versus the United States.

The "Ganges" was an American vessel. In 1788 the Ganges put into the 1ste de France leaking. She was seized by the Prench authorities, condemned, confiscated and sold and became a total loss to her conserver.

cated and sold and became a total loss to her owners.

This case was not embraced in the convention between the United States and France, concluded April 30, 1803, nor was it a claim growing out of the acts of France allowed and paid in whole or in part under the provisions of the treaty of 1812, nor did it come under the treaty of 1811. In the conclusions of law the court de-

In the conclusions of law the court de-

In the conclusions of law the court decides that the seizure was illegal and that the owners had valid claims of indemnity upon the French government prior to the convention of 1800. The claim was relinquished to France by this government in consideration of reciprocal relinquishments by France; and that larges C. Havs administrator of Thomas James C. Hays, administrator of Thomas Vermilya and executor of Thomas Ver-milya Jarvis Christophers, is entitled to \$45,507; and that the defendants are entitled to have deducted from the above \$28,244, unpaid customs dues; and that on the whole case said James C. Hays is entitled to \$17,263; and that the petitions of Richard Bowen Brown, administrator, and of J. B. Van Wagener, administrator, should be dismissed.

Big Fire in Philadelphia,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Warner's wholesafe drug house, Market street below Thirteenth, is on fire. The flames are apreading, and a general alarm has been sounded. Wanamaker's is only a few.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

mixed a small dose for himself to see if it really tasted batter, as Mrs. Adams had said it did. The dose, Cornish said, made him very sick. Witness said there were two glasses standing on the table.

"Was there something in each glass?"

"Yes; I am very positive about this broken fixture was the cauxe.

HOUSE SESSION WAS SENSATIONAL

The Appropriation to Pay Spain Stricken Out.

THE CANAL BILL AGAIN

Mr. Hepburn Makes Another Effort and Scores a Point.

ALSO OFFERED IN THE SENATE

As an Amendment to the River and Harbor Bill-The Army Reorganization Bill Reported-The Post-Office Appropriation Bill Causes Some Little Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16,-Two very sensational and unexpected things happened in the House to-day during the consideration of the sundry civil bill. who declared that he opposed the appro

s much tribute as Spain, we would st e losers by the holding of the islands the extent of \$12,00,00 per annum. COLONIES EXPENSIVE. Mr. Bartlett also attempted to show that in eight out of ten cases the British government gave more than 2 btained.

Mr. Cannon then attempted to have the appropriation inserted by unanimous con-

Upon the latter motion the vote was taken and the result was 27 ayes to 67

As no quorum was developed on the vote, owing to the lateness of the hour, they managed to carry an adjournment until to-morrow.

This gives them a breathing spell in which to marshal their forces for a final appropriate and to morrow.

encounter, and to-morrow as soon as the House meets the vote will again be taken. At 6:10 the House adjourned.

Mr. Morgan Offers it as an Amendment

Washington and Atlanta and New Orlens. The amendment was retained in the bill.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, offered the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the river and harbor bill to-day, and had it referred to the Committee on Commerce now considering that measure. The bill offered by Senator Morgan is substantially the Hepburn bill offered in the House with some modifications.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, speaking for the other five members of the Military Affairs Committee, presented a written statement in the nature of a minority report. The bill as proposed provides that within a blank number of days the volunteer force now in the service be mustered out and discharged; that the act of April 26, 1898, be continued in full force until July 1, 1901, and that the President be authorized to enroll a military force of 5,000 men in the occupation of Cuba, Porto Rice and the Philippines, these troops to be officered as the President may direct, restricted in service to their respective islands, and not to be considered a part of the permanent military establishment at about 52,000 men, and, in addition, would afford the President an addition would afford the President and addition would afford the Pr

(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT FELIX FAURE.

After Three Hour's Illness,

M. Dupny Asks the Support of All Pre-

M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elyson. All medical efforts proved futile and the President died on the stroke of 10 o'clock. The flag over the Elyses was immediately lowered to half-mast

(Continued on Second Page.

Senate Committee Favors Restoring

It-Newport News Appropriation

Restored in Conference.

WASHINGTON, February 16 -- Special

tions." A vote of thanks was given Cap-

THOSE UNRULY NEGROES.

Not a great deal is being said now about the negro soldiers, but the army

orders show that an upprecedented num-ber of courts martial have been convened within the past few weeks to try recalci-

trant volunteers in regiments made up of colored men. In the orders given out to-day are these cases from the Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, one of

the negro immune regiments: Private John Nofwit, Company H, sen

Private William J. Edwards, Company

A. dishonorable discharge forfeiture of pay and allowances and imprisonment for

Private Napoleon Anderson, Company E, dishonorable discharge forfeiture of

(Continued on Second Page.)

ninety-nine years.

MAIL SUBSIDY.

THE SOUTHERN

wichity of the palace.

THE ATTACK.

About 6 c'clock M. Faure, who was then in his study went to the door of the room of M. LeGill, his private serietary, which is continues to the study and said: "I do not feel well. Come to me." M. Le Gill immediately went to

me." M. Le Gill immediately went to the President's aid, led him to a sofa and called General Balloud, general recretary of the Preident's household, M. Biendel, under private secretary and Dr. Humbert, who happened to be at the Elysee attending a relative.

The President's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse telephoned for Dr. Lann-Longue and Dr. Cheurlet, who arrived with M. Dupuy and were solned later by Dr. Bergery.

THE CASE HOPELESS.

The doctors soon recognized that the

THE CASE HOPELLESS
The doctors soon recognized that the
case was hopeless and at 8 o'clock the
members of the family were informed of
the serious state of affairs. They then
came to the sofa where the President

The conference committee has agreed to restore the amount appropriated for the public building at Newport News to \$100,000. It was cut to \$15,000 by the House. Senator Martin has introduced a bill for the rebel of Thomas Sherman, of Calpeper, to pay \$1,000,00 for damages wrought by Federal troops in the civil war. He also introduced a bill to pay J. V. Davis, late superintendent of Arlington cemetery, a \$500 claim. Representativa Lamb last night entertained the Unity Club, a literary and so cial organization of this city, with an address on "Virsinia and Her Traditions." A vote of thanks was given Cap-

NEW PROBLEMS

M'KINLEY IN BOSTON.

Till Congress Shall Decree Otherwise Teaching the Natives that We are

amination of the subject of a memorial bridge across the Folomac, and the other to the river and harbor bill to authorize the Secretary of War to contract for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the project for the improvement of the Potomac below Mushington according to the survey of Lieutenant-Colonel Peter C. Harris in 1891, to an extent not exceeding \$158,400.

Captain Lamb's bill to provide additional elerks for the Eastern District of Virginia and to validate past acts of former clerks has passed the House.

The conference committee has agreed to restore the amount appropriated for the on the conference committee has agreed to restore the amount appropriated for the on the conference committee has agreed to restore the amount appropriated for the on the conference committee has agreed to restore the amount appropriated for the on the conference committee has agreed to restore the amount appropriated for the other hand there are those in the conference committee the project of the conference committee the project for the manufacture and the project for the improvement of the project for the improvement of the Potomac below we must meet them with a clear conscience, unselfiable purpose and with a good heart to undertake their solution.

Sustrained to undertake their solution of events with no man could centred has brought these problems upon us. Certain it is that they have not come through any fault on our own part, but as a high obligation, and we must meet them with a clear conscience, unselfiable purpose and with a good heart to undertake their solution.

Sustrained to undertake their solution.

War was declared in April, 1826, with practical unanimity my by the Congress and once upon us was sustained by like on the congress of the conference of the congress of th

THE EVIDENCE

stood that Mr. Hepborn had abandoned all hope after his defeat yesterday, but he believed that his action would have

The motion was promptly declared out of order by the Speaker, whereupon Mr. Hepburn appealed, and Mr. Payne, of New York, moved to lay the appeal upon

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Mr. Morgan Offers it as an Amendment to River and Harbor Bill.

WASILINGTON, Feb. 16.—The army reorganization bill was reported to the Senate to-day, and Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, zave notice that he would move to proceed to its consideration at the earliest possible time. The naval personnel bill was taken up and read, but no effort made to proceed further with its consideration. The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed. The postofice appropriation bill was passed of finally. A spirited debate occurred over the amendment of the Senate Committee, providing for an appropriation to secure fast mail service between New York and Washington and Atlanta and New Orlens. The canal, Bill.

THE CANAL BILL.

lens.